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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc., are also increased.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—
JANUARY TERM, 1865.

FIRST WEEK.

S. J. Crans for use	vs John Barr,
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs Michael Stone.
Same	vs Same,
Dr. P. Shoenberger's Ex.	vs Wilson & Lorenz.
Charles Trimble	vs John Dewey.

SECOND WEEK.

Michael J. Grove	vs Edward F. Hodges.
Henry C. Robinson	vs George Sipes.
J. Gillem for use	vs Wm. Rothrock.
Morris, Baker & Co,	vs Harrison and Mattern.
Lees and McVitty	vs Lycoming Ins. Co.
J. P. Anderson's Ex.	vs Henry Orlady.
Joseph Kurfman	vs John Kurfman et al.
J. Hollinger et al	vs J. Holdenbaugh's Ex.
Julian Morgan	vs Wm. Morgan.
Enoch Dean	vs M. Chilcoat's Admr,

W. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Prot'y's Office,
Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1864.

GRAND JURORS.

Ephraim Baker, farmer, Springfield.
John Cresswell, merchant, West.
James Clark, shoemaker, Shirley.
Gilbert Chaney, farmer, Barree.
John Crownover, miller, "
William Clymans, farmer, Dublin.
Levi Dell, carpenter, Union.
Levi Evans, Esq. carpenter, Carbon.
Austin Green, carpenter, Cassville.
Joseph Heffner, farmer, Clay.
Joseph Hannah, farmer, Porter.
Adam Hoffman, chairmaker, Walker.
George Hallman, blacksmith, West.
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Kreiger, mason, Hopewell.
C. Long, gentleman, Huntingdon.
G. Miller, (river) farmer, Henderson.
James McClure, " Porter.
William Orr, " Tell.
Levi Piper, carpenter, Tell.
William Reed, farmer, Walker.
William Riley, mill wright, Franklin.
Robert Wilson, " Jackson.
Lee Wilson, farmer, Barree.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Jacob Anspatch, farmer, Jackson.
Washington Baker, " Tod.
John Beaver, " Hopewell.
Reynolds Bickets, " Jackson.
Henry Bare, " Springfield.
John S. Briggs, " Tell.
Andrew Boers, miller, Franklin.
Henry Brewster, gentleman, Shirley.
Daniel Cuidman, farmer, Clay.
Abraham Crane, " Franklin.
Anthony Cook, laborer, Carbon.
John H. Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell.
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin.
M. Fetterhoof, merchant, Huntingdon.
Michael Flesher, farmer, Jackson.
Robert Fleming, " Dublin.
Caleb Greenland, " Clay.
Martin Grissinger, " "
John Herncane, " Shirley.
Daniel Hileman, " Morris.
Jacob F. Hoover, " Penn.
Jacob Hunter, " Jackson.
Joseph Henderson, " Dublin.
A. Hoffman, jr. painter, Huntingdon.
George Jeffries, farmer, Dublin.
J. H. Kenedy, post master Alexandria.
George H. Lang, farmer, Walker.
Robert Lang, " Porter.
Samuel McClain, " Carbon.
John Miller, " Tell.
Wm. V. Miller, " Oneida.
Abraham Megahan, J. P. Penn.
John Nelson, farmer, Dublin.
George W. Porter, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel H. Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Samuel Peightal, cooper, Henderson.
Thompson Stevens, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Snare, laborer, Penn.
Alex. States, watchmaker, Walker.
John M. Stonebraker, clerk, Brady.
Martin Shank, farmer, Warriorsmark.
C. Shontz sr. laborer, Hopewell.
John L. Travis, machinist, Franklin.
Enoch Walls, farmer, Porter.
John Weight, farmer, Tod.
Elias Wilson, Esq. farmer, Cassville.
Marshall Yocum, watchman, Union.
Samuel Yocum, blacksmith, Jackson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
Caleb Brown, farmer, Clay.
John Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
John Booth, farmer, Springfield.
William Bice, carpenter, Franklin.
John Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Bickets, farmer, Jackson.
John Chilcote, farmer, Tod.
John Cox, farmer, Barree.
Oliver Colegate, farmer, Cromwell.
J. Chamberlain, inn keeper, Warriors'k.
W. Drake, coach-maker, Shirleysburg.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
Abraham Funk, minister, Shirley.
Daniel Fetterhoof, farmer, Morris.
John Gifford, jr. farmer, Shirley.
Noble Gregory, farmer, Barree.
George Hawn, farmer, Brady.
William Hughes, farmer, Oneida.
George W. Huyett, M. D. Alexandria.
Jacob Hoffman, miller, Alexandria.
Jackson Kelley, farmer, Cromwell.
David Lutz, laborer, Shirleysburg.
John Lee farmer, Penn.
Robert McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree.
George Russell, J. P. Hopewell.
Alex. Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
Peter Sechrist, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Schell, farmer, Hopewell.
J. Summers, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
Adam Warfel, blacksmith, Brady.
Samuel Wilson, carpenter, Cromwell.
Richard Wells, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John P. Watson, farmer, Walker.
— Walls, farmer, Cass.

W. W. HILDEBRAND,
WITH
WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 415 Market Street, Philada.,
Between 4th and 5th, North Side.
Nov23-2m*

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865. NO. 27.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as:

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &c., &c., &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

Cruelty of Rebel Authorities to Prisoners of War.

There are some things spoken of as sufficient to open the eyes of the blind and to unstop the ears of the deaf. They are overwhelming FACTS, before which the most inveterate prejudices and the most cherished judgments must go down, and which no amount of influence can keep from passing into the body of history and the settled convictions of mankind. Such is the story of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the persecution of the Huguenots, Albigenses and Waldenses, of Spanish Protestants by Philip, and of Dutch Protestants by Alva. No amount of white washing can hide the true tint of the scarlet whore, can make a merciful man out of Nero, or Herod the Great, a good man out of Judas, a just man out of Pilate, or a martyr out of Pharaoh. Certain developments are being made during this war which will set a brand as ineffaceable and as infamous as any of these, upon the character of the rebellion. An example of inhumanity as conspicuous as any the world has ever seen will pass into history in connection with its name. It will stand beside the Inquisition and the Sepoy rebellion, and the page on which its barbarities are written will be hurried over, like theirs, with a shudder.

It is indeed possible, by subtle reasoning, to shake somewhat the grounds of belief in some of the enormities referred to as recorded in history; and in the absence of the specific testimony of eye-witnesses, we are obliged to depend upon the general verdict of cotemporaries. But the Commissions of Inquiry appointed by the Government and by the Sanitary Commission, have put the whole matter of rebel barbarity upon a footing as satisfactory as any court of justice would require, in a case of life or death. While the documents which they have issued endure, no mind capable of receiving testimony will be able to hesitate a moment as to the reality of the lamentable and shameful facts.

We have before us the thick pamphlet, issued from the *Living Age* office, which contains the narrative and sworn testimony collected by the agents of the Sanitary Commission upon the privations and suffering of the U. S. officers and soldiers, while prisoners of war in the hands of the rebel authorities. We hope our countrymen will read it. They ought to know the diabolical intensity and malignity of the spirit with which they are contending. They ought to be instructed into what depths of inhumanity an unjustifiable rebellion—a proslavery mania stimulated to open war—can plunge their former fellow-citizens, how it can unman and brutalize the most chivalric and polished of people. They ought to understand the measure of suffering, worse than wounding, maiming and death, which their noble citizen soldiers are enduring for their sake. They should have deeply wrought into their souls a sense of duty laid upon them, as ministers of justice and of God, bearing not the sword in vain, to crush such iniquities, and to make the punishment as broad, as signal and as conspicuous as the crime. It would indeed be a fresh crime, to be, in the slightest degree, indifferent to such crimes or lukewarm as to their punishment. The deepest perils must environ a people who can calmly frame their policy to conciliate the authors of such enormities. The very foundations of morality and of justice must be undermined where this can occur.

We cannot even epitomize details of these harrowing recitals. Every paragraph of the harrowing Narrative seems burdened with some fresh horror. First, the captives are systematically robbed, even of necessary articles of clothing. They are packed away in their prison houses like the miserable cargo of a slave-ship amid indescribable accumulations of uncleanness. They are wantonly shot down in their defenceless and pitiable condition, for the sport of their brutal guards.

They are deliberately starved and suffered to pine away with hunger and cold—a slow torture which even the Indians, with all their refinements of cruelty, did not inflict on their victims. The succour sent by their friends in the North is plundered from them, or piled up in the sight, but beyond the reach of the famished men, thus putting them in the hell of the ancient mythology, and inflicting on them the pangs of Tantalus. Dogs, rats, bones, cast away refuse were eagerly seized by these famine-stricken men for food. Some were thrust into green and slimy dungeons, so full that all were obliged to stand all night. Loathsomeness, vermin, cold and hunger, hospitals scarcely equal to good hog-pens, swept them away by hundreds. Even the bodies of those who fell victims to these cruelties, were suffered to be partly devoured by hogs, dogs and rats. And preparations were actually made to blow up the Richmond prisons, with all their inmates, in the event of the capture of the city by our forces. And as for those who escaped alive and were returned exchanged to the North, language fails to describe their pitiable, emaciated, loathsome condition; some idiotic, some imbecile, many dying, many requiring months of cleansing to restore the functions of the skin, some partially blind, deaf and dumb, some maimed from frost, and all ravenous beyond expression for food. They were not the victims of disease, but of systematic starvation, of overcrowding, of confinement in foul abodes, and of exposure like beasts to all the changes of the seasons and the atmosphere.

And all these sufferings befel them at the hands of an enemy who was able to feed, clothe, nurse and give adequate medical attention to his own army, and who could plead no act of our Government towards his own men in our hands, as a justification. Thus far every statement is proved beyond possibility of doubt. "Tens of thousands of helpless men have been and are now being disabled and destroyed by a process as certain as poison, and as cruel as the torture or burning at the stake, because nearly as agonizing and more prolonged. This spectacle is daily beheld and allowed by the rebel government." And what is the crushing and inevitable inference? That these sufferings "were designedly inflicted upon them by the authority of the rebel government." The commission see no possible alternative, much as they desired to avoid the conclusion.

The race of men who under the debasing influence of slavery have become capable of such unspeakable cruelties, and who are so unconcious of their criminality as to appeal to Heaven and to mankind in justification of their cause, cannot be tolerated by the advancing civilization of the world, any more than the cruel and crafty red man of the forest. They will not reform; they will not accept offers of peace. God in his justice will suffer them to harden their hearts like Pharaoh and will consign them to Pharoh's doom. The South will persist, will again and again rally and fill up the ranks of her shattered armies, will be suffered to gather courage from partial defeats and repulses of the North, will in fine prolong the war sufficiently to secure the sweeping of her cruel and relentless population from the face of the earth.*

*Just as we lift our pen from the paper, we hear of our Government purchasing flour for the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, of a quality commanding the price by the thousand barrels of $12.50 per barrel. That will do as a specimen of our mode of treatment of our captured enemies.

[Written for Wilkes' Spirit.]

Feeding of Poultry.

It is difficult to assign any portion of food as a sufficient quantity for a given number of fowls, because so much depends on the nature of their run, and the quantity and quality of sod to be found. For instance: in a farm-yard where the barn door is always open, and husking or threshing continually going on, adult birds require little or no feeding; but if the supply be stopped, then they must be fed by hand.

A good healthy growing fowl will consume, weekly, two-thirds of a gallon of corn or wheat; and if the bird come from a yard where it has been but poorly fed, it will, for a time, eat more than this, but after it has got up in flesh and condition, it gradually eats less, and two-thirds, or even half the quantity, will keep it in good condition. Again: the weather must be consulted; in mild, damp weather, they prowl about and pick up many things—as insects, worms, young herbage. These all assist; but in frost—and, above all, in snow—they require generous feeding.

Do not spare good food for chickens; they require plenty while they are growing, and they will make a good return in health and vigor when arrived at maturity. Those who are obliged to keep fowls in confinement should have large sods of grass cut, and let the earth be heavy enough to enable them to tear off the grass, without being obliged to drag the sod about with them. Where there is a family, and consequent consumption, there are many auxiliaries—such as breadcrumbs, groats that have been used for gruel, etc. But it must be borne in mind that these are in the place of other food, and not in addition to it. When this can be had, other food should be diminished. I am not an advocate for cooked vegetables, except potatoes. Boiled cabbage is worse than nothing. In fact, it must be borne in mind, corn, either whole or cracked, is the staple food, and the others are helps. Do not give fowls meat; but always have the bones thrown out to them after dinner; they enjoy picking them, and perform the operation perfectly. Do not feed on raw meat. It makes fowls quarrelsome, and gives them a propensity to pick each other—especially in moulting time, if the accustomed meat be withheld. Hundreds have purchased birds—above all Cochin Chinas—on account of their great weight, which, being the result of meat-feeding, has proved a real disease, incapacitating them from breeding. When proper food is provided, all is not accomplished; it must be properly given. No plan is so extravagant or so injurious as to throw down heaps once or twice a day. They should have it scattered as far and wide as possible, that the birds may be long and healthily employed in finding it, and may not accomplish in a few minutes that which should occupy them for hours. For this reason, every sort of feeder or hopper is bad. It is the nature of fowls to take a grain at a time, and to pick grass and dirt with it, which assist digestion; but if, contrary to this, they are enabled to eat corn by mouthfuls, their crops are soon overfilled, and they seek relief in excessive draughts of water. Nothing is more injurious than this; and the inactivity that attends the discomfort caused by it lays the foundation for many disorders. While speaking of food, it may be observed, that when, from traveling or other cause, a fowl has fasted a long time—say thirty or forty-eight hours—it should not be allowed any hard food—neither should it have water at discretion. For the first three hours it should have only a small portion—say a teacupful of sopped bread, very wet; so much so as to serve for food and drink. If the bird appear to suffer much from the journey, instead of bread and water give bread and ale.

But the food given them by hand is not all that is essential. There is the natural food, sought out and divided by the hen to her progeny—such as insects of all kinds, peculiar herbage etc. And it is here well to remark, that where fowls are bred for exhibition or other special purposes—as cocks for fighting—a hen should not be allowed to rear more than six chickens, as she cannot find this food for a greater number; and if they are intended to be superior to all others, they must have greater, or at least equal, advantages with those they will have to compete against.

In most poultry yards more than half the food is wasted. The same quantity is thrown down day after day, without reference to the time of year, alteration of numbers, or variation of appetite; and that which is not eaten is trodden about, or taken by small birds. Many a poultry yard is coated with corn and meal. And it is essential fowls should have fresh mixed food, a careful poultry feeder will always rather mix twice than have any left; and it is often beneficial for the birds to have a scanty meal. They can find numerous things wherewith to eke out, and things that are beneficial to them; but if they are kept constantly full they will not seek them. The advantage of scattering the food is, that all then get their share; while if it is thrown only on a small space, the master birds get the greater part, while the others wait round.

Many have been discouraged and some deterred from keeping fowls, by the expense of feeding. If they will themselves attend to the consumption for a week, and follow the method I have pointed out, they may arrive at a fair average; and they will be surprised to find how much greater the cost has been than was necessary. It is most essential not to invent or to supply imaginary wants in fowls. They do not require coaxing to eat; and wherever food can be seen lying on the ground in the yard there is waste and mismanagement. The economy is not in the food alone. They are large gainers in health, and the pleasure of keeping is much increased. The tendency of overfeeding is to make them squat about under sheds and cart houses; and instead of spreading over a meadow or stubble in little active parties, searching hedges and banks, and basking on their sides in the dust, with opened feathers and one wing raised to get all the glorious sun's heat they can, they stand about—a listless, pampered group. To lay much better, to breed better chickens, and to last longer, are the results of diminished, not increased, expense; and all that is required is a little personal superintendence at first, till the new system is understood and apprehended. In most yards the birds are overfed, and there is waste in all.

It is common with those who undertake to be poultry correspondents to be asked: What is the food to make fowls lay? High-feeding of any sort will do it, but particularly hempseed and tallow chandler's greaves. The former is given whole; the latter should be chopped fine, and then put in a bucket and covered with boiling water. The mouth of the bucket should be covered with a double sack, or other cloth, so completely as to exclude air, and confine the steam till the greaves are thoroughly softened. When they are nearly cold they may be given. These will make them lay, but it is only for a time; premature decrepitude comes on, and disease in many forms appears.

The most common is dropsy, and of an incurable character. The fowl that would have laid for years, in the common course of nature, being forced to produce in two that which should have been the work of several, loses all beauty and usefulness; and yet it is often considered matter of wonder that the most prolific hen in the yard should suddenly become barren.

S. M. S.

Incidents of Gen. Sherman's March to Savannah.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives a detailed account of Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah. It tells but little we did not know before, but we select a few incidents that will prove interesting:

THE MARCHING ORDERS.

Foraging on the country was provided for by the organization of a regular foraging party for each brigade, and commanders were instructed to keep, in their wagons, at least a ten days' supply of provisions and three days' forage. Another paragraph of the marching orders intrusted to corps commanders the destruction of mills, houses, cotton gins, &c. It was further provided that in districts and neighborhoods where the army was unmolested, there should be no destruction of property, but where the roads were obstructed, bridges burned, or the army annoyed by bushwhackers and guerillas, corps commanders were instructed to *"enforce a degree of devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility."* It will be seen from the incidents of the march which will follow, that this order was no idle threat, and it will also be seen that its chief effect was not in causing a severe degree of devastation, but in preventing the causes which would have rendered the enforcement of the order necessary.

THE ORDERS ENFORCED.

A party from one of the brigades of the Twentieth Corps, while out foraging some distance north of the railroad, at Oxford, were fired upon by bushwhackers, and one of their number killed. Here the order for relentless devastation of the country was carried out, with a degree of severity which resulted in the destruction of Emory College, at Oxford. It was the property of the Methodist Church, had several fine libraries, a mineralogical cabinet, a fine chemical apparatus, and cost nearly half a million dollars before the war. The plantations in this (Newton) county were thoroughly stripped, and our troops lived on the fat of the land. They were much surprised at the richness of the country they passed through.

This was the only instance in which the order to devastate was carried out, except in the utter destruction of the railroads.

THE OCCUPATION OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

Our army occupied Milledgeville three days, from Nov. 21 to Nov. 24, when the rear guard left. Gen. Sherman occupied the Executive Mansion for his headquarters. Very little property, either public or private, was destroyed. The State house was left standing, though the rebels declare that it was much mutilated. The sudden absquatulation of the rebel Legislature disgusted our troops. The members, with Gov. Brown, left in great haste on the 18th; some for Macon, some for Augusta, and many on foot, there not being Confederate currency enough in Milledgeville to hire a conveyance. Two members paid $1,000 to be carried a distance of eight miles. Gov. Brown took the public funds, the public archives, his private carriage and his "garden sass," (so said the Savannah *Republican*,) and fled to Macon, where he opened headquarters in the City Hall, and issued a proclamation. He left three thousand muskets and several thousand pounds of powder belonging to the State of Georgia, which our troops destroyed. Some of our troops perpetrated a very handsome travestie upon the proceedings of the fleeing Legislature. They met at the State House, elected a Speaker and a Clerk, and were introducing bills and resolutions at a furious rate, when a courier rushed in, breathless with haste, and shouted "the Yankees are coming!" whereupon the members dispersed in the most panic stricken, causing an immense deal of amusement.

SAVANNAH INVESTED

The lines were stretched across the peninsula in the rear of Savannah, the left resting firmly on the Savannah river, about three miles above the city, and the extreme right on the Ogechee river at Kingsbridge. This was the situation on the 13th. Having cut off all the railroads leading to Savannah, including that to Charleston, which crosses the river fifteen miles above the city, and approaches it from the north—having complete control of the Ogeechee, and his batteries blockading the Savannah, preventing the rebel gunboats (which had gone up to prevent his crossing into South Carolina) from coming down, General Sherman's conclusion that Savannah, with its garrison of fifteen thousand men, its strong forts on the river, and its factories, public buildings, &c., "as already gained," is certainly not too hopeful.

Presentation of Sword and Revolver

To Captain A. Wilson Decker, by his Company—Co. K, 202d Regt, P. V.

FRIEND LEWIS:—This company is composed mainly of Huntingdon county boys; and that the readers of the *Globe* in our native county may see how highly we respect our Captain I would state that while we laid at Broad Run a short time ago, we presented him with a beautiful sword, sash, belt, and revolver, costing nearly two hundred dollars. The honor of presentation was conferred upon Rev. A. K. Miller, Chaplain of the Regt., who appeared in front of the company formed in line of battle, and addressed the Captain as follows:

"It is a time honored custom to present testimonials of regard to those whose patriotism has won the confidence and esteem of their fellow-men. It will not be presumed, I trust, that we adhere to this custom for the sake of personal pride, or mere formal display; this action is inspired, sir, by the growing attachment that should ever exist between comrades in arms and their commanders. Discarding the dogma that men are to be honored alone in virtue of their position, we come to pay this tribute of respect, on no other basis than that of merit. Sir, the high patriotic impulse which prompted you to bid adieu to the pulpit, and buckle on the sword in holy obedience to the call of your bleeding country; the promptness with which that call was met; and the kindness which you have so freely and impartially manifested towards Company K, which, we are assured, it is your pride and pleasure to command,—all have a special claim to our admiration and esteem. In view of these considerations, I have the honor, sir, to present to you, in the name of your company these testimonials of their regard.

"You will allow us to hope that these implements of warfare will not only serve you as a body guard, but be successfully employed in the crushing of this cruel rebellion, and in maintaining the supremacy of law and the integrity of the Union which is dearer to us than life. We can assure you that Company K will never betray the trust which you have reposed in her, nor prove recreant to the fair fame which the gallant 202d has already achieved. In future days, as you lead forth your command to battle you can justly congratulate yourself that you are the representative of the most moral and religious company of the ten with which it is connected. I speak not derogatory of other companies, when I say that the manly conduct and military bearing of Company K have won from our gallant Colonel the proud appellation of the 'Star Company of the Regiment.'

Turning to the company, the Chaplain continued: "It is noble as well as patriotic to wield the sword in defense of liberty and law: but this becomes doubly apparent, when we consider the nature of the contest in which we are now engaged. The aspirations of the old world, the hopes of the new, and the destinies of unborn millions are all involved in it. It is no mere political issue that is at stake, but the nation's life. There is a grandeur about this warfare, before unknown to ancient or modern times. It is the world's last grand struggle. Slavery and freedom have met in mortal combat. The history of that combat is being written in the best blood of the Republic. Nor can we doubt the issue if faithful to our trust. The sublime result already draws near. Its dawnings are seen in every achievement won by the onward and irresistible march of our victorious armies. The rebellion is in its last agonies. It dies hard; but its death is irevitable. Yet croakers at home and abroad, blinded by the curse of slavery and reeking with treason, are still raising the pitiful cry, 'the government is destroyed,' 'the country ruined.' When the poet wrote,

'Westward the Star of Empire takes its way,
The first four acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama with the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last,'

he uttered a grand prediction. Shall that prediction, so late, prove untrue? Shall a Government founded in truth and justice, and matured by the collected wisdom of ages, consecrated by the prayers and tears of our mothers, and baptized in the blood of our fathers, perish in the hands of their sons? Shall an armed rebellion in the midst of the mightiest Republic on earth be a success, and the world's last hope forever extinguished? Perish the thought! The starry emblem of our nationality must not—cannot—cease to

'Wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave.'

Liberty, fairest offspring of Heaven, cannot die! She will be as sacredly guarded by her gallant sons, as, in early times, was the sacred fire by the Vestal Virgins. Though prostrate for a time, yet like Truth, crushed to earth, she will rise again—rise in all her majesty and glory, dripping with the blood of the mighty struggle, and soar in lofty triumph, as the proud Eagle takes his flight in grand defiance of all above and beneath him; and the four millions of a down trodden race, whose wail of woe has so long been going up to the skies, shall throw off their shackles and rise in the dignity of their manhood, a ransomed and redeemed people. Then shall our swords be beaten into plowshare and our spears into pruning-hooks, and the combined powers of civil and religious liberty conduct the world to a glorious triumph."

Captain Decker then replyed:

"It is with feelings of pride and gratitude that I receive these tokens of your regard. Permit me to assure you that they shall not be borne in vain; and so long as reason is active and memory retains her seat, the donors of a gift so valuable, shall not be forgotten. But I prize it not so much on account of its intrinsic value, as for the affectionate regard of the noble and generous hearts which prompted you, my companions in arms, to honor your Captain so highly. It gives me pleasure to know that Co. K. occupies such a proud position in the estimation of the regiment, to which it belongs—a position, too, so well merited. I need not exhort you to fidelity. Your whole deportment in camp, and gallantry in the field, give the clearest evidence of devotion to the righteous cause of your country.

I shall now take the liberty to assure you that you will always find your Captain ready to lead you to battle and to victory, until the last enemy to liberty and law is subdued, and the grand old Union thoroughly restored."

I have submitted the above at the request of the Company. I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant.
PETER SHAVER,
Fairfax Station, Dec. 1864.

In his last speech before the New York Port Society, Commodore Winslow said a good word for gallant Jack: "Now, human nature is so constituted that there is a soft spot in the heart of everybody, and it is more particularly exemplified in Jack than in any other constitution I have ever seen. I assure you if you only touch it in the right place you find a response that will more than pay you for anything you can do for him. [Applause]. The first thing with the sailor is to make him feel that you have an interest in his welfare. Make him believe you are his friend, and you are sure of his gratitude and confidence. I am sure that on board the Kearsarge there is not a man who does not feel that I am not only a friend, but (to use their own expression) a father to them, and were I in any part of the world, and to call upon these men, I am sure they would flock to me just exactly like children [applause], for without being egotistical, I may say they have that confidence in me, that whether in the tempest or under fire, in action, or anywhere else, as long as the captain is on deck they feel the ship is right."

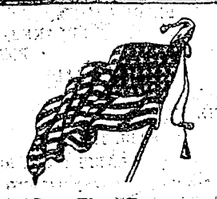
—"Jane, what letter in the alphabet do you like best?" "Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Snobbs." "Pooh, nonsense! say right out. Which do you like best?" "Well," dropping her eyes, "I like U best."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

☞ We take pleasure this week in introducing to our readers and our editorial brethren, Mr. Hugh Lindsay as Associate Editor of the *Globe*. Mr. Lindsay has been in our employ for over four years, and knowing his abilities we can promise our readers that they will lose nothing by his association with us in the editorial department of the *Globe*.

W. LEWIS.

Believing that the steadfast and upright course our senior has maintained during the past *twenty years* of his connection with the *Globe*, is the cause of his success, we have chosen him as our pattern, and under his guidance, as formerly, we enter upon and shall operate in the new sphere he has graciously conferred. The recollection of the zeal he has manifested on numerous occasions, in truth, *always*, in order to promote the highest welfare of our people, and the favor with which the people have honored him, is the incentive to our future efforts in the same channel; for we believe that where the people's favor has attended one man's endeavors, it cannot fail to attend his successor's, who strives for the same object. We shall endeavor to so attend to the wants and interests of the paper, as will, we trust, satisfy all readers and give our patrons full cause for approbation—for that is what we shall *strive* to merit. In the business, more generally, we shall not slack in our efforts to please all who favor the establishment with their patronage—for we have learned, through principles adopted and practiced by our employer, to do *well* what we attempt to do. As to principles of policy or politics, we pledge we shall not detract one "jot or title" from those expressed by Mr. Lewis; for we are impressed with the belief that in times like the present, when a bleeding country demands its people's support, all political connections merely should be buried and forgotten, and the cause of "the Union" wholly and persistently maintained.

Giving the people to know, then, our stand point, and giving them the liberty to rally upon our expressed pledges should we ever go astray, we prepare ourself for the journey over the shoals and through the storms that may be met in our career, trusting that the benefits we may dispense will be manifold.

To our "brethren of the craft" we extend the cordial hand of fellowship, and hope that nothing shall be committed by us to diminish the popular esteem for the profession, nor dim their hopes of prosperity.

H. LINDSAY.

The Wilmington Expedition.

An expedition comprising nearly one hundred and fifty vessels, of all descriptions, of which sixty-five were gunboats, with an aggregate of five hundred and seventy guns, under command of Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, together with a co-operating land force, numbering about ten thousand men, under command of Major General Butler, sailed from Fortress Monroe on the 14th ult, and arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on the 15th, from which point the fleet sailed on the 18th, for Wilmington. Upon reaching a point a short distance below Wilmington, a vessel called the Louisiana, filled with two hundred and fifty tons of powder was run close into Fort Fisher, which fort commanded the approach to the town, and exploded, with the hope that the concussion would damage the work; this attempt to injure the fort proved unsuccessful. In the afternoon of the 24th, the ball was opened by the gunboats upon Fort Fisher, and a furious fire maintained at the rate of one hundred and fifteen shots per minute, dismounting two guns in the fort but apparently doing little damage. Gen. Butler's troops landed about seven miles to the southward of Wilmington and were marched towards the fort; the bombardment of the fort was continued by the gunboats. Arriving within one hundred yards of the fort, Gen. Weitzel made a careful inspection of its defences, and discovered that it was too well fortified with armament and men to carry by assault. Having brought no implements for a siege, and as the fort was impregnable to the force at command, the infantry was ordered to return to the transports about 10 o'clock in the evening. They captured about three hundred prisoners, a rebel color, and two pieces of artillery, with little loss to themselves.

The forces of General Butler have been withdrawn from the fort and landed at Fortress Monroe, while Admiral Porter remains thundering at the doomed citadel, and frightening blockade-runners into deeper waters.

Though the prize has been seized from our grasp, through some unknown or unforeseen cause, and the expedition, to some extent, proved a failure, yet we have the consoling thought in the midst of our disappointment that events are ripening when the city that has gladdened the drooping heart of the rebels by being the store-house and from time to time receiving comforts from "neutral" powers, will fall, and Sherman marching onward will have the honor.

Situation of the Rebellion.

The following is a frank statement of the situation of the rebellion, as lately expressed by Foote, a member of the rebel Congress, in a speech before the House. Becoming disgusted with the manner in which affairs are conducted in the Confederacy, and highly offended at the interference of Jeff. Davis in military affairs, the gentleman has absolved all connection with the members of Congress, and retired to private life He said:

"Sir, I beseech the honorable gentlemen, on this last occasion, perhaps, that I shall have the honor of addressing this House, to look with me upon the present condition of the country before they resolve to withhold their support from this measure. What is our situation? Let us look danger in the face, and provide for it while it is possible to do so. Sir, we are upon the verge of ruin, Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers, and building up an irresponsible military despotism, the like of which has never existed before on earth. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough policy introduced and enforced in England by the celebrated Lord Stafford, the enforcement of which speedily brought Charles the First to the block, but before, Stafford had lost his own head. Ten days hence, freedom of deliberation will have been effectually extinguished in this body by means which I may not specify. The unjust, unwise, and deeply criminal displacement of the gallant and efficient Johnson from the command of Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville, have opened all Southern Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama to the army of Sherman. Fort McAllister has fallen; Savannah is about to fall; the fate of Charleston seems only to be deferred a few days later. Hood's army has already met with great disaster at Franklin, and in my judgment is fatally compromised.—Presidential interference is the source of all this dire mischief, as it was of the result of the unfortunate battles of Murfreesboro' and the still more disastrous one at Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed, an event which I fear is but too probable, and Sherman could come round to this vicinity in ships, which I do not doubt he now intends, what will be the fate of Richmond?"

NEW AND FINAL TAX ON WHISKY.—The Senate on Wednesday, December 21, having passed the whisky tax precisely as it came from the House, it becomes a law to-morrow, on receiving the President's signature. According to the new law, all whisky manufactured after the 1st of January next, is taxed two dollars per gallon, and by the understanding in both House and Senate, under which the bill was passed, this is to be a finality of the whole question. Of course this will cause the dealers in the adulterated and poisonous liquid to increase their prices for the same. Dram drinkers will have to suffer still further from remorse at the drain upon their means, but we venture the assertion that not one out of a hundred addicted to the degrading habit will refrain from imbibing their daily, yea, hourly glass of fire-water. The stripes are heavy, but will meekly be borne by persons, who, at being informed the raise in price of other commodities, vastly more needful, will grumble and turn upon their heel.

—The oil district in Pennsylvania, in spite of the wild speculation with which it is associated, has proved a most important acquisition to our national wealth. The exports of oil alone during the past eleven months of the current year, amounted to 30,000,000 gallons; which, at an average price of 70 cents per gallon, is equivalent to $21,000,000. If, to this were added the domestic consumption, which cannot be estimated at less than one million barrels, or 20,000,000 gallons, it would appear that the oil product of the Union must realize from thirty-five millions to forty millions of dollars per annum.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.—If any of our readers wish to subscribe for a good paper published at Harrisburg, we advise them to send for the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, either daily or weekly. It will be furnished daily to mail subscribers at $6 per annum, and in the same proportion for a shorter period. The weekly, printed on a large double sheet, is published at $2 a year in advance, or ten copies to one post-office for $15. The *Telegraph* furnishes full reports of Legislative proceedings and gives the latest news by telegraph.

A NEW DRAFT.—The President has ordered another draft for 300,000 men, to take place the 15h day of February, 1865, provided the quota of any town, township, ward, or a city precinct, or an election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled before said date. This draft has been ordered to fill deficiencies in the call for 500,000 men, made July 18, 1864. As all classes appear indifferent to filling the quota of their district with volunteers, the law will have its course, and a draft made on the day designated. To those who, unluckily, are drafted, bright prospects present themselves, and these prospects console all dread and alleviate to a great extent the pangs of remorse that are generally felt by a drafted man. He enters the contest conscious that it will not last long, and though the struggles of the dying monster may be fierce, yet he knows they are final, while he can take to himself the glory of having participated in giving the death-blow, and saw treason and rebellion find an ignoble grave. This prospect should be entertained by all, and is a great incentive to the patriot to enlist and receive the honor a grateful people will award.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature assembled to-day [Tuesday,] and the winter at Harrisburg promises to be a lively one.

A. W. Benedict, Esq., will be of course re-elected Chief Clerk. He is deserving of the honor.

In caucus of the Union Senators and Members on Monday afternoon, A. W. Benedict, Esq., was nominated for Chief Clerk of the House, and Dr. Martin Orlady, also of this county, was nominated as one of the Transcribing Clerks of the Senate.

OIL STOCKS.—The Pittsburgh Commercial cautions fortune seekers not to believe all that is said by oil companies in the prospectuses published. Very few good companies have stock in the market.

☞ Gen. Thomas' Christmas present to the wayward sisters—A worsted Hood.

A Proclamation by the President.

A CALL FOR 300,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.
By the President of the United States.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled, "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service, and that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward or city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled; *and whereas*, by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18th 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand; *and whereas*, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call; *and whereas*, from the foregoing causes, but two hundred and fifty thousand men have been put into the army, navy marine corps under the call of July 18, 1854, leaving a deficiency of that call of two hundred and fifty thousand; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call, for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for one, two, or three years.

The quotas of the States, Districts, and Sub-districts under this call, will be assigned by the War Department through the bureau of the Provost Marshal-General of the United States, and in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward, or a city precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on fifteenth day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington this, 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtyfour, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DEATH OF COL. MAY.—Colonel Charles A. May, died in New York, on Saturday, the 24th ultimo. He was appointed a Cadet by President Jackson, and served in the army until 1860. His exploits during the Mexican war, particularly at Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, made his name famous.—Since the out-break of the war he has been engaged in civic pursuits in New York city, where he had married a daughter of George Law, Esq. He was a native of Baltimore, and was forty-six years of age.

Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Hon. Geo. M. Dallas died at Philadelphia the 31st ult.

☞ Read our new advertisements.

THE following is a copy of an address issued to the people of Pennsylvania, by Major Dodge, A. A. Provost Marshal General. Our readers should give it a careful persual, and act accordingly. Every man is interested in the matter, and should assist in filling quotas in the manner mentioned:

ATTENTION!—The President has called for 300,000 troops, to be raised by volunteering or draft. The 15th of February, 1865, has been fixed upon as the day of draft. If your quotas are not filled by volunteers by that time the deficiency will most certainly be made up by draft.

Ward and Township Committees are earnestly invited to commence work at once. The longer you delay the more difficult will be your task.

The attention of these Committees is also invited to the necessity and propriety of delivering up to the District Provost Marshals *all delinquents from former drafts.*

It is impossible for the United State authorities to find these men, secreted as they are by their friends and by persons hostile to the Government.

Committees, United States, State and County officers, and all good citizens are requested to arrest these men, and deliver them to the Provost Marshals.

Every man so arrested and put into service by the board of Enrollment counts one towards filling your quota.

Information by letter or otherwise, furnished to District Provost Marshals of the whereabouts of these delinquents will be thankfully received and promptly acted upon.

Provost Marshals will cause lists of delinquents from all former drafts to be made and distributed, to the end that all so disposed may understandingly assist in forcing these delinquents to perfoam their duty to their country and to their people.

Bring in all your delinquents; exort yourselves to put in volunteers, and the necessity of a draft will be avoided.

Our armies and navies are everywhere victorious. The dawn of peace is at hand. One powerful blow now given, will be fatal to the Rebellion. Let us all, in our several capacities, and as far as in us lies, unite to make that blow effective and final.

RICHARD I. DODGE.
Major 12th Infantry. A. A. P. M. G.
Harrisburg, Dec. 22, 1864.

The Capture of Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 26.—The steamer California, Capt. Godfrey, arrived at a late hour last evening, from Fort Pulaski, bringing important despatches from Gen. Sherman and glorious intelligence confirmatory of the capture of Savannah on the 21st.

On the 20th, General Sherman having nearly completed the investment of the city, and captured Fort Lee and several other of the minor outworks in the immediate vicinity of the principal entrenchments surrounding the town, and planting his siege batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command effectually every position held by the forces under the command of Hardee, sent a summons by a flag of truce to the effect that if the place was not surrendered, a bombardment and assault would at once commence.

At this summons the rebel general sent back a reply that as his communications were yet open and his men fully supplied with subsistence and stores of every kind, they were enabled to withstand a long siege, and he was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and defend the citizens and property, which had been placed under his protection, until his forces were overpowered and he be compelled to surrender.

Every preparation had been made by General Sherman to assault the rebel position next day, but when the morning of the 21st dawned, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their entrenchments.

Several regiments of infantry immediately advanced, took possession of them, and shortly General Sherman entered the city at the head of his body guard, and received from the hands of a deputation of its citizens the surrender of the place.

It appears that Hardee on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing that the only means of escape left open across the Savannah was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops immediately set to work to partially destroy the Navy Yard and all the Government property, and at twilight, under the protection of two iron-clad rams, succeeded in crossing the Savannah river over a causeway, to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston.

32,000 bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels, in their haste, neglected to destroy.

The two iron-clad rams were sunk, and all the government property and stores which they could not carry off with them they burned or threw into the river. Four steamers and a gunboat were captured, which, together with the cotton and a large amount of rebel munitions of war, or apart of the spoils of the victorious army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

To Major General Dix, New York:

A dispatch has been received this evening by the President from General Sherman. It is dated at Savannah, on Thursday, the 22d, and announces his occupation of the city of Savannah and the capture of 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton. No other particulars are given.

An official dispatch from General Foster to General Grant, dated on the 22d at 7 P. M., states that the city of Savannah was occupied by General Sherman on the morning of the 21st, and that on the preceding afternoon and at night Hardee escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, blowing up the iron-clads and navy yard.

He enumerates as captured, 800 prissuers, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, 3 steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton.

No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which had been estimated at about 15,000.

The dispatches of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Foster are as follows:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.

To His Excellency President Lincoln:

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, Ga., with 150 heavy guns and ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

STEAMER GOLDEN GATE,
Savannah River, 7 P. M., Dec. 22.

To Lieutenant General U. S. Graant and Major General H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from General Sherman's headquarters in Savannah. I sent Major Gray, of my staff, as a bearer of despatches from, General Sherman to you, and also a message to the President. The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. Gen. Hardee, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery on the afternoon and night of the 20th, by crossing the river to the Union Causeway, opposite the city. The rebel iron clads were blown up, and the navy yard burnt. All the rest of the city is intact, and contains 20,000 citizens who are quiet and well disposed. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, 3 steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton, safely stored in warehouses. All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory have been, like Atlanta, fairly won.

I opened communication with the city with my steamers to-day, taking up what torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over others. Arrangements are being made to clear the channel of obstructions. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. FOSTER,
Major General

War News Summary.

The war in Missouri is now being carried to extermination. No prisoners are taken. If a "bushwhacker Reb" meets a Union soldier, one or the other dies. In many places the inhabitants are formed into a society, whose object it is to put out of the way all bushwackers; by this means, they hope to restore the State to tranquility.

General Hazen's Division and a brigade of Kilpatrick's cavalry, left Fort McAllister, on the 18th inst., in a southerly direction, to release our prisoners on the Albany and Gulf Railroad, ninety miles distant. The intention was to make a rapid march and surprise the enemy. It is reported that nearly all the prisoners from Millen are at the point named.

A special dispatch dated near Columbia, Dec. 23d, announces a victory over General Hood by Hatch's division, capturing 15 guns, 42 wagons, 10 ambulances, 738 prisoners and 3 division flags. His loss in the fight was 400. Hood's pontoon equippage was captured. His cavalry have abandoned most of their wagon trains.

The Colorado *Journal*, of the 10th, contains an official account of a great battle fought with the Chezone Indians, on the plains, on the 19th inst. The Indians were 1,000 strong. The chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope and Little Robe were killed, together with some 500 other Indians. Our loss is nine killed and thirty eight wounded. Our troops were commanded by Col. Chivington, and marched in ten days three hundred miles, one hundred of which was in snow three feet deep.

Hood started into Tennessee with 30,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, &c. has lost as follows: At Franklin, 5,000; at battles of the 15th and 16th, 8,000; in the pursuit since 2,000; at Murfreesboro, 1,500. Total, 16,500.

The report is current that the guerilla Moseby had been killed. From information received at Fredericksburg, from his own men, he was shot in the abdomen, while scouting. His wound was not considered mortal by his surgeon.

Admiral Porter, under date of the 15th ult reported that within the fifty days previous, the fleet had destroyed $5,500,000 worth of the enemy's property in blockade runners.

Extract from an Act

For the Organization, Discipline, and Regulation of the Militta of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every able bodied white male citizen, resident within this state, of the age of twenty one years, and under the age of forty five years, excepting persons enlisted into volunteer companies, persons exempted by the following sections, idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers, and persons convicted of any infamous crimo, shall be enrolled in the militia; persons so convicted, after enrolment, shall forthwith be disenrolled; and in all cases of doubt, respecting the age of a person enrolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him.

SECTION 2. *First.* Assessors shall annually, and at the same time they are engaged in taking the assessment, or valuation of real and personal property, in their respective cities, wards, boroughs, or townships, make a list of persons living within their respective limits, liable to enrolment, and place a certified copy in the office of the county commissioners of each county in the state, whose duty it shall be to record said roll, or list of names, in a book, to be provided for that purpose, in the same manner as other books of record are provided; and such record shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all persons whose names are thus recorded, that they have been enrolled in the militia.

Second. As soon as the roll is completed, the assessors shall, forthwith, cause notices thereof to be put up, in three of the most public places in the city, ward, borough, or township, which notices shall set forth, that the assessors have made their roll of all persons liable to enrolment, according to law, and that a copy thereof has been left, for record, in the office of the county commissioners, where the same may be seen, or examined, by any person interested therein, until some day and place, to be specified in such notice, when, and where, the said assessors, and commissioners of the county, will meet to review such enrolment; such review shall be made at the same time and place the said assessors and commissioners meet to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for appeals.

Third. Any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty, on account of some physical defect, or bodily infirmity, or that he is exempt from the performance of military duty, by any law of this state, or of the United States, may, on or before the day specified in such notice, and not after, deliver to said assessors, an affidavit, stating such facts, on which he claims to be exempt, or not liable to do military duty; such affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths; and the assessors shall cause all such affidavits to be filed in the office of the county commissioners; and if any person shall swear falsely, in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of perjury.

EXEMPTIONS.

SEC. 9. In addition to the persons, absolutely exempted from enrolment in the militia, by the laws of the United States, the following persons shall be exempted from military duty, namely:

The members of the legislature, and the officers thereof, the secretary of the commonwealth, attorney general, state treasurer, surveyor general, auditor general, state librarian, superintendent of common-schools, and all the judges of the several courts of this commonwealth, sheriff, recorder of deeds, register of wills, prothonotary, district attorney, and clerks of the courts of this commonwealth.

Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, of every uniformed troop raised, who has, or shall hereafter uniform himself, according to the provisions of any law of this state, and who shall have performed service in such company, or troop, for the space of seven consecutive years, or three years, in active service, from the time of his enrolment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection, or invasion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular Meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming Court, (10th prox.) for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business connected with the association.

By order of Society,
Dec. 31, 1864. R. McDIVITT, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Juniata Bridge Company are notified that an Election of a President, six Managers, Secretary and Treasurer for said Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 10th day of January 1865.
Dec. 31, 1864—2t. WM. F. ORBISON, President.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will Sell at Private Sale, the upper end of his lot, fronting 50 feet on Church Street, and 75 on Charles Street.

For further particulars call on S. T. Brown, Esq.
Huntingdon, Jan. 3, '65—3t*.

SAW MILL TO LET.

THE UNDERSIGNED WANTS TO let a SAW MILL, with the priviledge of peeling bark, chopping Railroad wood, and sawing lumber—in 1,400 acres of land, upon which are all the necessary buildings for lumbering. About 60 acres are cleared and under fence. To an enterprising man of good character, an opportunity to make money will be given.

Apply to, or address
A. H. BAUMAN,
Jan. 3d, 1865—3t. at Mapletoh, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coffee Run for the month ending December 31 1864.

Anderson, H. J. 2 Baker, M. J. Miss. 1 Baker, M. C. 1 Baker, W. R. 1 Brumbaugh, Peter 1 Bowman, M. L. 1 Clark, J. H. 1 Crum, S. A. Miss. 1 Crum Nicholas 1 Drew John 1 Donaldson, Martin 1 Flanagan, Rachael Mrs. 1 Fisher, D. H. 2 Hall, Susan 1 Height, Mary J. Mrs. 1 Kyper, John 1 Mitchell, R. H. 3 Mitchell, J. H. 1 Murdock Isaac 1 Mornigstar, David 1 Paige, Solomon C. 1 Rummer, E. P. 1 Rice, John 1 Russel, A. 1 Stone, G. W. 1 Snare, James 1 Shultz, William 1 Waddle, John 1 Weaver, Lafayette 1 Lowry, William 1.

SIMON COHN, Post Master.
January 3, 1865—

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them Licenses to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 9th day of January next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
Will be presented Wednesday January 18th, next.
Mrs. Ingram, Warm Springs.
George W. Getty's, Mapleton.
Francis Drum, Cookstown.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Prothonotary's Office, January 4, 1865.

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD

TOBACCO AND SEGARS

CHEAP. IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865—3m.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Jan. 3, 1865.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Will be offered at private sale, the property known as the "Samuel Stryker farm," situated on Chavers Creek, in West township, four miles from the Penna. Railroad at Petersburg.

Containing 235 Acres,

Of the finest quality of LIMESTONE LAND, 175 acres cleared and in the best condition, with first class buildings, house, barn, and other out-buildings, all new and in good condition, excellent water, and a young and thrilling Orchard. The soil is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, and in point of fertility is perhaps not excelled by any in the State. It is favorably situated, in the midst of a thriving and populous neighborhood, convenient to one of the finest of Markets, and is a very desirable, as well as valuable, location.

Terms of sale may be ascertained by calling on the undersigned at Huntingdon, and any further particulars in regard to the property may be ascertained by inquiring of P. P. Love, Manor Hill, or of Samuel Neil on the premises.
Dec. 31, 1864—3t. R. McDIVITT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PAS. & MAIL.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.	EASTWARD. PAS. & MAIL.	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 21	.....	2 49
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 26	9 46	2 23
5 50	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 16	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 12th day of Nov. A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Over and Terminer and general Jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Bedford and Cambria counties, and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lees his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Over and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, (and this 4th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the 89th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fi Fa, Ven. Ex. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 9th DAY of JANUARY 1865, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

All that certain farm, plantation and tract of land situated in Cromwell township, Huntingdon County, on which Andrew Banks now resides, on the Ridges, adjoining lands of Thomas Hooper on the North and Westerly sides, land of Asaph Price on the South and Easterly sides, and the east, containing about Ninety acres with the usual allowance, more or less, of which about fifty acres are cleared, with a log dwelling house, weather boarded, one story and a half high, a saw mill, barn and other improvements thereon erected, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Foreman.

ALSO—Two hundred and thirty acres of land in Henderson township Huntingdon County, with a log house, frame barn and saw mill, with other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of George Steel on the North, George Aumer, on the east and Joshua Gorsuch on the south-west, seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Hearn, George Hearn and William Hearn.

ALSO—All that messuage and tract of land situated in the township of Cass, formerly Springfield, in the County of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining Green's heirs on the south, William White on the west, Jacks Mountain on the east, and Warrior Marks on the north, containing one hundred and fifty-one acres, more or less, seized, and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Cochran Fleming.

ALSO—One acre of ground more or less, situated in Tell township, Huntingdon County, having thereon erected a log house 22 by 24, two stories high, and one log stable 16 by 24. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Schwartz and George Schwartz.

ALSO—A lot of ground situated in the town of Nossville in Tell township, Huntingdon County, adjoining George Ness on the North and East, the public road on the Northeast, containing 180 feet front, and 200 feet back, thereon erected a frame house and frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Archibald S. Cisney.

ALSO—A two story frame house, and blacksmith shop, in the town of Scottsville, Clay township, No — in plot of said town, adjoining Richard Ashman on the east and Ashman and Dysart's heirs, containing 57 feet front and 99 feet deep. Seized, and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Sarah Ann Dysart, at the suit of

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be again put up and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1864.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons that the following named persons have settled accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday of January next, (1865,) to wit:

1. The Administration account of Isaac Taylor, administrator of Jacob Barnett, late of Penn township, dec'd.

2. The Administration account of Newton Ministrator, with the will annexed, of Abraham Speyer, late of Springfield township, dec'd.

3. The Administration account of Mary Ann Lyon, the Administrators of the Hon. John Kay, late of Huntingdon township, dec'd.

4. The Administration account of Hon. William Levergood, Administrator of John Shaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

5. The Administration account of Thomas Stewart, surviving Executor of the Hon. John Stewart, late of Barree township, dec'd.

6. The partial, and also the supplemental and final account of Daniel Africa, Esq., Executor of Martin Grafius, late of Henderson township, dec'd.

7. The account of John Wyre, Trustee to sell the real estate of Henry Spangler, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

8. Administration account of Wm. McClure, Administrator of Elizabeth Malone, late of Franklin township, dec'd.

9. The account of Charles Reinhart, who in his life time was Executor of John Spitzer, dec'd., as filled by John Kessering, Administrator of said Charles Reinhart.

DANIEL W. NOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Hunt., Dec. 14, 1865.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 12th day of Nov. A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Over and Terminer and general Jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Bedford and Cambria counties, and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lees his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Over and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday, (and 9th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the 89th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fi Fa, Ven. Ex. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 9th DAY of JANUARY 1865, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

TO OUR PATRONS.

CHANGE OF TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Now that the great contest is over, and the *Country is safe*, we propose to do ourself justice by demanding a fair price for our labor and for the cash articles we furnish our readers weekly.—Publishing a newspaper, the size of the *Globe*, with the same amount of reading matter, for $1,50 a year, is a losing business, a fact we have been aware of for some months, but until it was decided at the late election that *we had a country* we cared little whether we lost or made in our business.—We now have a country—*and we must* [illegible] and to do so we must ask our [illegible] to help us. The cost of paper, ink, labor and living is more than doubled since the war began, and our prices have been the same as that—yes before the commencement, and if we should continue [illegible] sure for our paper, [illegible] than we have done heretofore, [illegible] the *cash war prices* we are [illegible] to pay, would not dank us [illegible] compel us to surrender to an enemy we have been fighting the last four years. To protect ourself, to live and thrive, we now make the terms of subscription to the *Globe* $2,00 per [illegible] $1,00 for six months, *payable* [illegible] All *subscribers* in ar[illegible] after January Court will be charged at the rate of $2,00 a year, to square up—those paying up before or during Court weeks will be charged but $1,50, when they will be required to comply with our new terms if they desire to continue as subscribers to the [illegible]

[illegible] complain of the [illegible] in our terms, as every country [illegible] in the State of the size of the *Globe* is receiving with not half the [illegible] matter, has advanced from [illegible] (our terms,) to from $2,50 to [illegible] a year in advance. [illegible] who desire to discontinue their [illegible] will immediately acquaint [illegible] with their intention.

[illegible] for advertising and Job [illegible] We [illegible] publishers of newspapers, in this [illegible] owing to the increased prices [illegible] paper, and all articles connected [illegible] the business, have adopted the following rates:

[illegible] that the rates of advertising be, [illegible] for one square, of 12 [illegible] lines, 75 cents; three [illegible] $1,50; [illegible],00 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Administrators' and Executor's Notices $2,50, and Auditor's Notices $2,00. *The cash to accompany all these notices.*

2. That *Job Work* from this date be, for any number of Bills less than twenty-one sheets, $1,25; one fourth [illegible] sheet, $2,00 and [illegible] half-price. Blanks $2,00 per [illegible].

3. [illegible] Advertising and Job Work now due and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of February, 1865, will be charged the above rates. All advertising and Job Work payable on contract.

MARSH & WHITTAKER,
Proprs. and Pubs. Jour. and Amer.

J. IRVIN STEEL,
Ed. and Pub. Monitor.

WM. LEWIS,
Ed. and Pub. Globe.

[illegible] are making preparations for a [illegible] element of accounts, in which cash prices demand, [illegible] in connection with [illegible] A weekly family [illegible] be made out and [illegible] as practicable to the [illegible] first week in each subscription, [illegible] or journal account. We [illegible] parade upon receiving [illegible] cancel their indebtedness [illegible] Those knowing themselves indebted can make it convenient to call and settle up before [illegible] We make out our accounts. We confer a favor. See here, [illegible]

[illegible] Peace.

[illegible] county begins on [illegible] subscribers will [illegible] important statements [illegible] known in relation to [illegible] be well if they [illegible] it is the last la[illegible]

[illegible] the time of the ar[illegible] of Pennsylvania [illegible] deserves [illegible] been made. See [illegible] training [illegible] Advertising col[illegible]

[illegible] agreeably surprised one [illegible] week by receiving a visit from [illegible] young ladies [illegible] We were [illegible] upon being remembered [illegible] The halo of sunshine [illegible] visit created still lingers [illegible] our office, and many thanks are [illegible] tendered, mingled with the desire that the ladies again favor our office with their presence.

[illegible] appointment.

[illegible] M. Lloyd, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed Deputy Master of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin [illegible] and Union, and Grand High [illegible] of the counties of Clearfield, Cameron, Elk and [illegible]

Oysters.

Fresh Oysters by the can can be had at all times, at the residence of Saml. H. Shoemaker, in the rear of the Court House. tf.

☞ No carrier's address was issued from this office this year. Reason best known to our carrier.

A New Store.

David H. Kooker has opened a store four doors east of Dean's hotel, at the upper end of town. He keeps on hand a large supply of tobacco and segars, to which the attention of the public is called.

Closed.

David Over, editor of the Bedford *Patriot*, closed his connection with that paper, on December 21st. He disposed of his establishment to B. C. McNeil, of the *Enquirer*. Over intends removing to the East, where he says he can make it *pay* better than at Bedford. We trust his expectations will be fully realized.

Serenade.

Our ears were saluted on Monday evening, Dec. 26, by strains of music, originating from a band of minstrels, lately formed in this borough. Considering the first public attempt of the youthful musicians the music was admirable. We hope to hear from the band again.

☞ Our particular friend, Rev. A. R. Miller, Chaplain of 202d P. V. Regiment gave us a call a few days ago. We were pleased to see him look so well, and to hear he had gained considerable weight since he has been in the service. Success and health be with him.

The New Year.

We wish all who are indebted to us for books, stationery, subscriptions, advertising, job work, etc., etc., to make settlement as soon as possible, and those having claims against us will present their bills immediately.—We must close our old books.

The Draft.

A meeting was held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, at which the Enrollment list of this Borough was corrected as well as they possibly could. The Board of Enrollment will visit this place on the 7th inst. Measures are in progress to relieve our citizens from the dread of the draft, the quota of the borough being approximated at fifty. The quota of the district is 2,319.

Resigned.

Mr. S. B. Chaney, who has been for three years the first class teacher of the public school in this borough, resigned his position. During the period in which he has conducted the school he has performed his mission well. No better evidence of which can be mentioned than in the fact that his training speaks in the scholars. Not one of them have we heard censuring Mr. Chaney for lack in attending to their mental culture, but all praise him for his persistent attention to their interests, and a general regret is manifested at his departure. We trust that his successor will do as much for the scholars as has Mr. Chaney.

A Useless Custom.

Experience has too plainly proven that the custom, of late very habitual of naming children after distinguished men of the present day, who have not run the race set before them, nor ended their career in life, a very poor and ridiculous policy. We have known as an instance, of many children having been named after the once idolized military hero, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. Now, since the General has shown at least an uncertain character, by associating with traitors to their country, and shown to the world that his nature, like human nature in general, was not infallible, sensible parents look with contempt upon the day that they were foolishly constrained to name their child after one who "was, and yet is not"—after one who had but just begun to live, and who only lived to die. Naming children after the patriots and patriarchs of past ages, who have lived and shown their virtuous character, is a custom we can in nowise find fault with; but we have not heard of any sensible individuals sur-naming their children with the names of Tom Paine, Aaron Burr, or others, who lived in the world only to curse it, and whose vices were their distinguishing traits. How ridiculous would it appear, should parents adopt such names for their children! But yet not less absurd is the custom now prevalent of honoring—if it is an honor—eminent persons by calling children by their names. No matter how good, eminent or distinguished a person on life's stage may be, ere he has finished his course a change for the worse may ensue, and he or she become execrated, and their name a stigma. Fathers and mothers should think of this, and by no means name a child (whose fortune might be lost by its very name) after those who have not acted to the end their part on the stage of life.

Lost.

On Saturday evening the 31st ult., in Franklin between Washington and Railroad streets, a buckskin purse containing four one dollar bills, a two dollar bill, a fifty cent currency and some other small change. There was also a new two cent piece in the inside pocket. The finder will confer a favor on a poor woman by leaving the purse and contents at this office. 1t

Christmas; how it was Observed.

The holidays of 1864 have passed away. The routine of merriment in this place was not as vivid as on former days. The boys, whose annual custom it is to visit every store and family for their Christmas or New Year's gift, were prevented from so doing by the recurrence of the day on the Sabbath. Very few of them took occasion on the preceding or succeeding day to ask for their presents in the usual manner; but we feel confident they enjoyed themselves as well in other pursuits. As usual, however, the older folks gratified themselves in bestowing gifts, and were gratified, in turn, by receiving them. Calls were made, and returned, and the numbers upon our streets gave indication that the calls were numerous. Many of our citizens, thinking that the city presented far greater attractions, left us to pass their holidays in the "Quaker." Donations in money and substantials were liberally given to the ministers in our midst by members of the different denominations, and by others—a proper manner for a grateful people to show their esteem for the divines, and their appreciatoin of their labors in behalf of religion. In a word, we consider that the holidays just past were properly observed by our citizens, and we are sure that the loyal portion of them were highly elated during the day by the news from Sherman that Savannah had been surrendered, and from Thomas, that Hood was still further worsted. This news was the Christmas gift from the two Union Generals to the American people, at large.

One fact in relation to the observance of the holidays we are pleased to mention. That is, that the cases of drunkenness and boisterousness were very "few and far between." Perhaps those who were *raised* on corn felt better contented to remain in-doors, and not make themselves notorious by the full sweep of their tumbling corporeals.

We can bid the holidays farewell, and as they were the recipients of news that portended the down-fall of the cursed rebellion, we can hope that ere the suns of another year shall have ceased to roll, and ere another lapse of holidays shall have returned, the war will be effectually ended, peace dispensing that rejuvenating panacea to cure the evils that war, in its direness, has produced.

A Soldier Gone.

Amongst the many soldiers who lately perished while confined in one of the rebel dungeons, was Robt. Bevens, a native of Philadelphia, but known to some of our citizens. He was captured by guerillas shortly after Sheridan's victory at Winchester, and by them he was taken to one of the Southern prisons, it is thought at Andersonville, and there confined until deprivation, perhaps, ended his youthful career. We sympathize with the parents and friends of the deceased, and trust that he has received the high reward above that his patriotism merited.

The Old Year.

As usual, the old year was ushered out by the firing of guns and pistols, but the noise consequent on the occasion was not as loud nor repeated as on former occasions. Perhaps those who can shoot are having full share of the sport under their different commanders on the field of battle. The celebration of the new year was appropriately observed. Rev. S. H. Reid, pastor of the German Reformed received on new year's eve a commendable donation from his friends.

YORK, Dec. 16th, 1864.

REV. J. H. MCGARRAH—*Sir:*—Please express our thanks to the Ennisville congregation, for a contribution of five dollars and fifty cents for the benefit of our wounded and sick soldiers.—While grateful to them, and to you, for your continued efforts in behalf of this Hospital, we also desire to express the assurance, that we will endeavor to expend all money entrusted to us in such a manner as will best promote to the comfort of those suffering men for whom it is designed. I beg that you will excuse this tardy acknowledgment. Absence from home is my apology. Very Respectfully,

LOUISA DARKEE.

THE LUNGS.—The cold and changeable weather tells terribly on those who have weak and diseased lungs. Many are suffering at this time with affections of the throat and lungs. Bronchitis is becoming a very common afflictio. Those who are predisposed to Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., should avoid the night air. There are many preparations recommended for these diseases, but there is not a doubt but that Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is the best remedy. We have known it to effect cures in the worst cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and primary cases of Consumption.

Railroad Appointments.

Thomas Westbrook has been made Despatcher at this place, in place of Robert Steel, removed to Altoona. Wm. DeArmitt has been made assistant Despatcher, and Calvin Neff, of Alexandria, Baggage Agent.

Found.

On the corner at Lewis' Book Store, on the morning of the 27th, a buckskin purse containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it by calling at this office and proving property.

☞ We call attention to advertisement in another column of Saw Mill to let.

MARRIED,

On the 22d ult., in Huntingdon, by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. W. E. SPANG, of Washington, D. C., and Miss MARTHA G. BEAVER, of Marklesburg, Pa.

On December 29, at the Presbyterian Parsonage, Huntingdon, by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. SAMUEL D. WILSON to Miss MAGGIE J. GIFFIN, both of Orbisonia.

At the residence of Jos. W. Stevens Esq., on Saturday, the 22d inst, by Rev. James C. Clarke, Mr. Wm. P. McGLAUGHLIN, of Mt. Union, to Miss MOLLIE CUNNINGHAM, of Petersburg.

On Tuesday the 29th of November, in Diamond Valley, by John Thompson, Esq., Mr. DANIEL SHAWLEY to Miss NANCY J. STULL all of West township.

On Thursday the 29th day of December, by the same at Mooresville, Mr. DANIEL M. READER, of [illegible] to Miss SUSANNAH CROYLE, all of Barree township.

On the 26th inst., by Rev. S. M Moore, Capt. D. Ross MILLER and Miss ELLEN HAMER, both of Huntingdon county.

After faithfully serving his country in the field as long as his health would permit, the gallant Captain returned home, and like all sensible young men voluntarily joined the "Union home guards," an army with more influence over the patriot soldier than the brightest prospects of promotion to the highest position under Grant could have. "In Union there is strength," and we feel assured our young friend will never secede from the happy choice he has made. For his kind remembrance of us, he has our warmest thanks, and best wishes that he and his happy partner may move on as one through a long life of health prosperity, and happiness.

DIED,

At his residence in Saulsbury, Barree township, on Sunday, the 25th ult., SAMUEL COEN, at an advanced age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	Jan. 3.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$9 00@9 50
Common and Superfine	$10,10@10,15
Rye Flour	$9,00
Corn Meal	$ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,60@2,62
Fair and Prime Red	$2,55@2,63
Rye	$1,72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,75
Oats	110
Barley	$ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$12
Timothy	$5,40
Flaxseed	100@112
Wool	13
Hides	

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Flour	$12,50
White Wheat	2,40
Red Wheat	2,37
Rye	2,00
Corn	1,25
Oats	30
Cloverseed	1,45
Flaxseed	2,37
Dried Apples	2,50
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	21
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Nov. 23, '64.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Nov. 27, 1864

1864. 1864.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a
NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. may'64

"GLOBE" ALMANAC, 1865.

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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29	30	31				

FEBRUARY.

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

MARCH.

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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JULY.

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30	31					

AUGUST.

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27	28	29	30	31		

SEPTEMBER.

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					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER.

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY,
OF ALL KINDS,
ALBUMS,
WALL-PAPER,
Window Shades & Fixtures,
SEGARS AND TOBACCO,
&C., &C., &C.,
FOR SALE
AT
LEWIS'
BOOK & MUSIC STORE,
Huntingdon, Pa.
The Globe,
$2,00 a year in advance.
JOB PRINTING
Of all kinds neatly executed.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and Chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the act of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday the 9th day of January next. (1865.)

1. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Charles Reinhart, late of Clay township, deceased set apart to his widow Mary Reinhart.

2. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of James Clarke, late of Birmingham Borough deceased, elected to be retained by children and heirs of said deceased.

3. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Alexander Park, deceased elected to be retained by Phebe J. Park the widow of said decd.

4. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Jacob Booher, of Springfield township deceased, elected to be retained by the children of said deceased.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Register.
Dec. 14, 1864.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of A B Cunningham & Co., has been dissolved. A. B. Cunningham and John S. Gleim, retiring.
All persons indebted to the said firm will please call and settle their accounts.
A. B CUNNINGHAM,
R. M. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN S. GLEIM.

The undersigned have this day associated together under the firm of R. M Cunningham & Co., and will continue the business of the late firm of A. B. Cunningham & Co., at the old stand.
R. M. CUNNINGHAM,
Dec. 7, 1864. H. S. SHAFFER.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of Alexander Park, dec'd.
Letters of administration, on the estate of Alexander Park, late of Clay twp., Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
PHEBE J. PARK, Adm'x.
Nov. 23, '64-6t*

LAW ASSOCIATION.
The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.
A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.
Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.
THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarters in France, the best qualities of
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD ACKER BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.
Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.
WM. H. KEPNER,
Nov22-3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

SKATES.—A splendid lot of the latest New York styles for Ladies and Gentlemen of all sizes, just received and for sale by
Dec. 13, 1864. JAMES A. BROWN.

PROVISIONS—such as Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Peaches, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Cheese, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

FLANNELS, Miners Plads, Linseys, Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Ladies Cloaking Cloths, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

LADIES Furs, Circulars, Shawls, Hoods, Newbias, Soutagne's Gloves, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

HARDWARE, Queensware, Cedarware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes of all kinds at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Rugs &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

SALT by the barrel, sack and bushel at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

WANTED,
15,000 Bushels of Wheat,
2,000 " Rye,
4,000 " Corn,
4,000 " Oats,
For which the highest cash price will be paid at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

GREAT arrival of Cheap Goods, now open and for sale at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ALL KINDS of Ladies Dress Goods and Gentlemen's Wear of the latest styles at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ALL KINDS of Groceries—such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, &c, at low prices at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

Christmas and Bridal Presents.
HENRY HARPER, No 620 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of
WATCHES
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 27, '64. 4m.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,
and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.
☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

JOHNSON'S
RHEUMATIC COMPOUND
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER!
THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY, is the best medicine ever offered to the public. For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but
THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND
reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.
☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

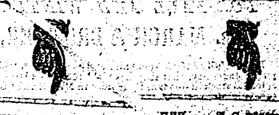
MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.
I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG.
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success. Yours affectionately,
JAMES MALISTER.
My residence is No. 123 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.
PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.
MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first, that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for a half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them. Yours with respect,
JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the court with me, said "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.
Yours truly,
LEWIS HILKE,
Ryans' Court.
PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.
R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.
JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.
Dec. 7, 6m

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price.
G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "
Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all sizes, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired.

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and it then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS FOR NOW

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.

Sep16,1863 R. ALLISON MILLER, Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

---

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street

above 7th.,

I have now in store a large assortment of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS*, for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

1 HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!

Sept. 7, '64. 6m.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

Your patronage is solicited.

April 18, 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—Reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

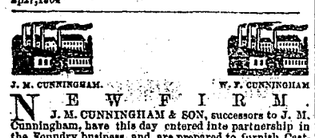
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Nowell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864



J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. P. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for cash or produce, on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

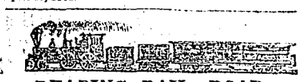
—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks,

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

CONNECTIONS, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 23 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. PAS. & ERIE EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN.	WESTWARD. HALFPAST 8	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PAS. & ERIE EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST MAIL.	EASTWARD. COMMODATION	HARRIS. &c.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
5 17	4 07	12 10	.....	N. Hamilton,	8 23	.....		2 49
5 25	4 15	12 20	.....	Mt. Union,	8 14	10 01		2 40
5 35	4 25	12 34	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....		2 30
5 43	4 34	12 44	.....	Mill Creek,	7 57	9 46		2 23
5 59	4 49	1 05	6 20	Huntingdon,	7 46	9 35		2 10
6 15	5 05	1 2	.....	Petersburg,	7 31	9 20		1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....		1 44
6 31	5 21	1 41	.....	Spruce Creek,	7 17	9 06		1 37
6 49	.....	2 13	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....		1 20
6 58	5 48	2 24	.....	Tyrone,	6 54	8 44		1 10
7 08	5 58	2 41	.....	Tipton,	6 44	.....		12 56
7 14	.....	2 49	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....		12 52
7 19	6 09	2 57	.....	Bell's Mills,	6 35	8 25		12 47
7 40	6 30	3 41	7 55	Altoona,	6 20	8 10		12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 49 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 05 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR. 9 40	
10 15	Coalmont,	9 25	
10 20	Crawford,	9 15	
AR 10 20	Dudley,	LE 9 10	
P. M.	Broad Top City,	A. M.	

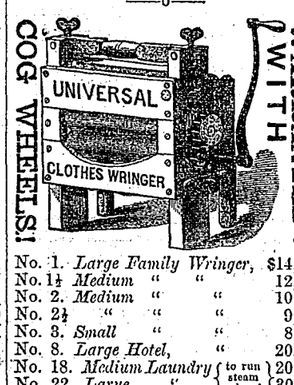
Huntingdon, Nov. 9, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 25	McConnellstown,	12 12	6 00
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 55
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 30	5 40
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	LE 11 06	5 27
			AR 11 01	5 20
7 19	9 05	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 03
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	5 c.
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	10 25	LE 4 50
AR 8 10	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 4 40
	LE 9 05			
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 10
	10 23	Hopewell,		4 21
	10 33	Piper's Run,		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 36
	11 12	Bloody Run,		3 24
	AR 11. 15	Mount Dallas,		LE 3 20

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



COG WHEELS! WARRANTED!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" " "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*, "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* "	to run by steam or hand. 20,00
No. 22.	*Large* "	30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

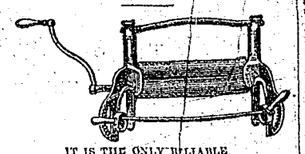
HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of FEB,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 3'63.

PUTNAM
CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Correct agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day.

Sizes, &c., &c. No. 1, $7,50. No. 2, $8,50. No. 3, $9,50. No. 4, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st. New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

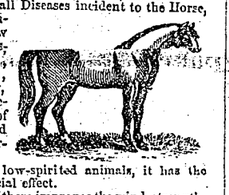
Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1862-tf

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Hoarseness, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1,

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Geodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

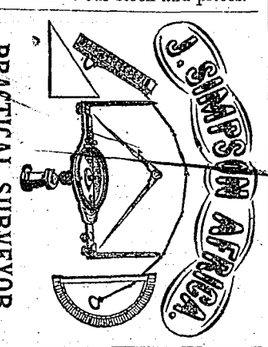
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with modes of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving great amount of property, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Sacred Harmonist—The Public Singing School Book—Stratton's and Bartlett's Revised and Improved Instructors—Holland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wilmer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Belfak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 10, 1861.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street. Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes,
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for confidential correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

READY RECKONER
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Rubber, Desk Inkstands, and other articles can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INSTRUCTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes;
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY
go to make their purchases.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
*Carefully Rev